

this insect, and I think that collectors in Florida would find it worth their while to keep a sharp lookout for it about the dates mentioned and endeavor to secure more specimens and get some further knowledge of the life history of this striking and so far rare butterfly. The four recorded localities would indicate that the species has a range extending over the northern half of Florida and in all probability its rarity in collections is due to an extremely local occurrence and ignorance of its habits on the part of collectors.

For easy identification, reference may be had to The Butterfly Book, by Dr. Holland, page 241, plate xxix, Figs. 19 and 20, where the upper and under sides are figured. The specimens I have seen show an orange-red dash on the costal edge of the primaries below extending from the base and gradually diminishing to finally disappear about opposite the stigma.

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## On some North American Hemiptera.

By DR. E. BERGROTH, Turtola, Finland.

Fam. REDUVIIDAE.

In 1872 Stål on good reasons united his genera *Doldina* and *Hygromystes*, but by some inadvertence called the genus in this comprehension *Hygromystes*, although the name *Doldina* is one year older.\* As the genus was hitherto known only from Brazil, the two species here described are of geographical interest.

### *Doldina interjungens* n. sp.

Testaceous, rather sparingly clothed with a white pilosity which is much shorter on the upper side and thicker on the apical part of the prosternum and the adjacent part of the head, abdomen piceous-testaceous with the lateral border pale testaceous. Head shorter than pronotum, first antennal joint passing apex of scutellum, second joint a little shorter than head. Pronotum half as long again as the humeral breadth, the posterior lobe very finely and thickly punctured, the longi-

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\* For Stål's "Rio Janeiro Hemiptera I" Lethierry & Severin give the wrong date, 1858. The work was published in 1860, as admitted by Stål himself.

tudinal median impression rather broad, the intrahumeral impression evanescent anteriorly, humeral angles armed with a short acute spine, disk unarmed. Scutellum slightly recurved at apex. Hemelytra (♀) not reaching middle of last dorsal segment, the prolonged exterior apical part of the corium almost hyaline at and before the apical angle, membrane subhyaline, its exterior basal cell passing apical angle of corium. Abdomen shortly spined at the apical angles of the first two segments. Hind femora reaching base of sixth abdominal segment. Length, ♀ 19 mm.

North Carolina (Roanoke Island, G. P. Engelhardt).

This very distinct species is described from a single specimen in de la Torre Bueno's collection. It is exactly intermediate in structure between the subgenera *Doldina* and *Hygromystes*, agreeing with the former in the unarmed disk of the posterior pronotal lobe, with the latter in the spinous humeral angles.

***Doldina praetermissa* n. sp.**

Testaceous, shortly pilose above, more longly so on the upper side of the head on the first two antennal joints, on the underside of the body, along the abdominal margin, and on the legs, head more or less infuscated on the sides, upper side of postocular part sometimes with two narrow ferruginous vittae behind the ocelli, venter sometimes with a sub-lateral brown vitta. Head shorter than pronotum, first joint of antennae slightly passing apex of scutellum, second joint as long as post-ocular part of head and eye together. Pronotum rather more than one-half longer than the width between the humeral angles, anterior lobe smooth, in fresh specimens with some subreticulated pubescent lines, posterior lobe unarmed, finely and thickly rugulose punctate with five shallow and rather narrow longitudinal furrows, the middle furrow being more distinct. Abdomen with a short spine at the apical angles of the first and second segments. Posterior femora reaching or nearly reaching the base of the sixth ventral segment. Length, ♀ 16-17 mm.

Florida (Charlotte Harbor, Mrs. A. T. Slosson); British Honduras (Belize, C. F. Baker).

Allied to *D. lauta* Stål, but it is smaller and the posterior lobe of the pronotum is somewhat differently sculptured with the median furrow narrower and less deep.

Of this species I have seen two specimens; the description is, of course, founded on both, and I must thus refrain from designating only one of them as "type." When an author

finds a species on two or more specimens it is incumbent on him, in describing the species, to examine and take into consideration all these specimens and he has no logical right to designate one specified specimen as type. They are all types and have all the same claim to be considered as such, unless the describer has expressly stated that certain specimens on such and such ground are less typical or that one sex is doubtfully conspecific with the other. If a subsequent author subdivides the species into two or more species, he is at liberty to choose any of the original specimens as types both for the old species and for the new ones, even if the first describer, for commercial or other reasons, has marked only one specimen as type. I have thought it necessary to put in this as an apology for refusing to fix one-specimen types, some of my correspondents having urged me to discriminate between "type" and "cotypes," a discrimination which seems to me to be unscientific and liable to promote careless describing. Cotype can in my opinion be used only as a synonym of type, indicating that a species has been founded on more than one specimen.

**Castolus ferox** Banks.

Mr. Banks kindly gave me specimens of his *Zelus ferox* from Arizona. It is no *Zelus* at all, but belongs to the genus *Castolus* Stål, being the first species of this genus found north of Mexico.

Fam. HENICOCEPHALIDAE.

**Henicocephalus biceps** Say.

There can be no doubt that the insect described by Say under the name *Reduvius biceps* is the same as *Hymenodectes culicis* Uhl., described 60 years later. Say's species does not seem to have been mentioned in the literature since it was described and is omitted even in all the catalogues (Lethierry & Severin, Uhler, Banks). I have before me only Say's original pamphlet printed in New-Harmony, Ind. (of which but two copies are said to exist in the United States and scarcely more in Europe) and I do not know if it be omitted also in

the "Complete Writings."\* Say's type was from Pennsylvania and his description is pretty good, fully agreeing with my specimens. Hemipterists who for the first time saw a *Henicocephalus* have generally thought they had something quite unknown before them, no less than nine generic names having been bestowed on the genus in addition to one name given to the larva. It is interesting and worth remembering that Say, who described his species five years before Westwood founded the genus *Henicocephalus* and who was little inclined to propose new genera, placed the insect in *Reduvius*, between his *Reduvius acuminatus* (an *Oncerothachelus*) and his *Reduvius insidiosus* (a *Triphleps*), thus not far from its true position. Although Say failed to recognize a new genus and family in his species he was so impressed with the singular structure of its head that he gave his insect a specific name exactly corresponding to the generic name (*Dicephalus*) under which the genus was redescribed by W. F. Kirby.

Fam. COREIDAE.

**Harmostes bruesi** n. sp.

Above whitish testaceous, head somewhat darker, pronotum (except apical third and lateral borders), clavus, and interior part of corium pink-colored, underside of body pale greenish testaceous (in the live insect probably pure green). Head finely and thickly punctured with an impressed line reaching from the base of the head to the base of the clypeus and a much shorter linear impression before each ocellus and between the ocellus and the eye, apical process scarcely reaching the middle of the first antennal joint, rostrum reaching the hind coxae, pale testaceous with black tips, antennae reddish testaceous, first joint incrassated, finely granulated, its exterior margin straight, interior margin convex, second and third joints linear, subequal in length, each as long as the head and a little less than twice the length of the first

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[\*The description of *Reduvius biceps* is included in Le Conte's "Complete Writings of Thomas Say," vol. i, p. 356, where it is found in the reprint of a paper entitled "Descriptions of new species of Heteropterous Hemiptera of North America, New Harmony, Indiana, December, 1831." A footnote by Le Conte states, "This memoir is taken from a reprint by Dr. Asa Fitch, in the Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society for 1857; I have never seen an original copy of it and can consequently give only the paging of the reprint." Neither the library of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia nor that of the American Philosophical Society in the same city possesses a copy of the original edition of 1831.—ED.]

joint, fourth joint narrowly fusiform, a little longer than first. Pronotum densely punctate with a low pale median ridge not quite reaching the apical margin and with four impressions placed in a transverse row before the middle, the interior impressions situated close to the median keel, lateral margins smooth, moderately subangularly sinuate in the middle, humeral angles rectangular, very narrowly rounded, intrahumeral impressions distinct. Scutellum densely punctate with a faint median keel not reaching the apex. Metasternum strongly grooved in the middle. All pleurae densely punctulate. Corium and clavus strongly and rather thickly punctate, costal margins of coria parallel from the base through less than a third their length, then slightly amplified, membrane hyaline, passing apex of abdomen by half its length. Abdomen beneath strongly sulcated from its base to the apex of the third segment, male genital segment arcuately sinuate at apex with three appendages protruding from the interior, the median one very short, conical, the lateral ones knife-shaped, turning their convex margin inwards, whitish with the apex narrowly infuscated. Legs testaceous, hind femora passing apex of abdomen, their incrassated part tinged with reddish brown, the spines white, the larger ones with the extreme tip blackish. Length, ♂ 6.8 mm., with membrane 8 mm.

Texas (C. T. Brues).

This species cannot be easily mistaken for any other North American species and is also well distinguished from the neotropical forms. In structure it is intermediate between Stal's divisions *a* and *aa*, having non-serrulate pronotal lateral margins, but a deep basal ventral furrow. It possibly comes nearest to *H. bicolor* Dist., but Distant says nothing about the presence or absence of the ventral groove in any of the species described by him.

This insect was among some Texan Hemiptera kindly presented to me by Mr. Brues. The label shows no precise locality, only the date 3-23-00.†

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#### Honors to Entomologists.

Professors John Henry Comstock, of Cornell University, and Clarence E. McClung, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Assistant Surgeon General William C. Gorgas, U. S. A., were elected members of the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, on April 19. Professor George H. Parker, of Harvard University, was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences, at Washington, April 22-24.

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[†Mr. Brues has kindly informed us that: "The bug dated 3-23-'00 was from Austin, Texas, I am positive, as I collected there at that date."—ED.]